Visioning and Principles Workgroup

Elements of a Vision

From Safeguarding California (2014 Update)

- All core functions of government must make the risks Californians face from a changing climate an integral part of their activities.
- Provide risk reduction measures for California's most vulnerable populations.
- Identify significant and sustainable funding sources for investments that reduce climate risks, human loss, and disaster spending.
- Support continued climate research and data tools to inform policy and risk reduction activities.
- Maximize returns on investments by prioritizing projects that produce multiple benefits and promote sustainable stewardship of California's resources.
- Prioritize climate risk communication, education, and outreach efforts to build understanding among all Californians.
- Promote collaborative and iterative processes for crafting and refining climate risk management strategies.

From Technical Advisory Group (TAG) discussions (TAG developed pursuant to Executive Order B-30-15)

- Built infrastructure systems can withstand changing conditions and shocks, including changes in climate conditions, continuing to provide critical services;
- People and communities can respond to changing average conditions, shocks, and stresses
 in a manner that minimizes risks to public health, safety, and economic disruption; and
 maximizes equity and protection of the most vulnerable so that they cannot simply survive
 climate-related events, but thrive despite and after these events; and
- Natural systems can adjust and maintain functioning ecosystems in the face of change.

Based on Vibrant Communities and Landscapes (Draft released September 2016)

 Development and conservation investments and decisions focus on building social equity and supporting thriving and healthy communities with improved access to and supply of affordable housing, transportation alternatives, open space and outdoor recreational opportunities, affordable healthy foods, living-wage jobs, social support, and economic and educational opportunities; Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program (ICARP) – Technical Advisory Council

- The land base, including natural, working, and developed areas, is a foundational element of the State's strategy to meet GHG emission reduction targets. This importance is further recognized in other land, energy, and climate change policy documents and decisions, including State, local, and regional planning and investments;
- Land is protected, managed, and developed in a manner that maximizes resilient carbon storage, food security, and other ecological, economic, and health objectives. Natural and working lands are used to build resilience in natural, built, and social systems, and provide buffers against changing climate conditions that will allow for flexible adaptation pathways;
- New development and infrastructure are built primarily in locations with existing infrastructure, services, and amenities (i.e., previously-developed locations), rather than greenfield locations; and
- The value of ecosystem services conferred by natural systems are accounted for and included in State, local, and regional planning and investment decisions, resulting in protection of these services and California's globally significant biodiversity.

Proposed Framework and Approach

What does a resilient California look like in X year?			
	Natural Systems	People and Communities	Infrastructure and Built Systems
Characteristics	SafetyProtection	Social cohesionOpportunity	SafetyResilienceFlexibility
Enabling ActionsFinancingPolicyGovernance			

3 Categories for considerations:

- Does this framework make sense?
- If so, are these the best categories?
- What are the characteristics of resilience in each of these categories?
- Should we have quantitative benchmarks or targets?

Identifying Enabling Actions

- What are the types of actions that should be touched on? (Investments, policy, etc)
- Should/Can we categorize by degree of importance?